

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

\* \* \*

LAMONT JEFFRIES,

Case No. 2:19-cv-01501-KJD-EJY

Plaintiff,

V.

CONEX WEST,

## **Report and Recommendation**

## Defendant.

**Re: Amended Complaint**

ECF No. 5

10 Plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* was granted on September 5, 2019. ECF  
11 No. 4. However, Plaintiff's Complaint was dismissed without prejudice. *Id.* Plaintiff's disability  
12 discrimination claim failed to sufficiently allege facts upon which relief could be granted. *Id.* Plaintiff  
13 has filed an Amended Complaint (ECF No. 5) that will now be screened.

## **I. Screening the Complaint**

Upon granting a request to proceed *in forma pauperis*, a court must screen the complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). When screening an amended complaint, a court must identify cognizable claims and dismiss claims that are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim on which relief may be granted or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). Dismissal for failure to state a claim under § 1915(e)(2) incorporates the standard for failure to state a claim under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). *Watison v. Carter*, 668 F.3d 1108, 1112 (9th Cir. 2012). To survive § 1915 review, a complaint must “contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *See Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). The Court liberally construes pro se complaints and may only dismiss them “if it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief.” *Nordstrom v. Ryan*, 762 F.3d 903, 908 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678).

In considering whether the complaint is sufficient to state a claim, all allegations of material fact are taken as true and construed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *Wyler Summit P'ship*

v. *Turner Broad. Sys. Inc.*, 135 F.3d 658, 661 (9th Cir. 1998) (citation omitted). Although the standard under Rule 12(b)(6) does not require detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff must provide more than mere labels and conclusions. *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). A formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action is insufficient. *Id.* Unless it is clear the complaint's deficiencies could not be cured through amendment, a *pro se* plaintiff should be given leave to amend the complaint with notice regarding the complaint's deficiencies. *Cato v. United States*, 70 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995).

## II. Plaintiff's Amended Complaint

Plaintiff's Amended Complaint does not identify a defendant. In ECF No. 5, Plaintiff's caption is blank with respect to the defendant he seeks to sue. In the substance of the Amended Complaint, Plaintiff identifies Conexwest as an entity that hired and then quickly fired him. *Id.* at 1, 5, and 6 (identifying Conexwest as the company that hired him, and documents confirming Conexwest was the respondent to Plaintiff's Charge of Discrimination). The Court therefore construes Plaintiff's failure to identify Conexwest as the defendant in the caption of the Amended Complaint as a typographical error. Further, a liberal review of Plaintiff's Amended Complaint strongly suggests Plaintiff is seeking to bring a claim of discrimination under the Americans with Disabilities Act (the "ADA"). To sufficiently allege a *prima facie* case of discrimination in violation of the ADA Plaintiff must sufficiently allege that (1) he is disabled within the meaning of the ADA; (2) he is a qualified individual able to perform the essential functions of the job with reasonable accommodation; and (3) he suffered an adverse employment action because of his disability. *Nunes v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 164 F.3d 1243, 1246 (9th Cir. 1999).

Plaintiff attaches to his Amended Complaint a Department of Veterans Affairs letter dated October 4, 2019 stating that he is 100% "disabled due solely to your service-connected disabilities." ECF No. 5 at 9. This letter does not state what disabilities Plaintiff suffers or how, if at all, these disabilities might qualify him for coverage under the ADA. That is, the information provided does not indicate that Plaintiff was able to perform the essential functions of the job he sought with Conexwest

1 with or without a reasonable accommodation.<sup>1</sup> Hence, the Court presumes Plaintiff is disabled and that  
 2 Conexwest offered Plaintiff a position which it then withdrew thereby satisfying the first and third  
 3 elements of an ADA claim, but Plaintiff does not provide the Court with facts suggesting he was able to  
 4 perform the essential functions of the position at Conexwest for which he was hired with or without a  
 5 reasonable accommodation.

6 The Court will, however, recommend that Plaintiff be provided with **one last opportunity** to file  
 7 a second amended complaint that includes facts satisfying all elements of an ADA discrimination claim.  
 8 The facts must allege that Plaintiff is disabled within the meaning of the ADA. Plaintiff must allege  
 9 facts demonstrating that he was able to do the essential functions of the job he was offered by Conexwest  
 10 with or without a reasonable accommodation. And, Plaintiff must allege that he suffered an adverse  
 11 employment action, such as being fired, because of his disability or need for a reasonable  
 12 accommodation.

13 **III. Recommendation**

14 Accordingly,

15 **IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that Plaintiff's Amended Complaint be dismissed **without****  
 16 **prejudice with leave to amend.**

17 If Plaintiff chooses to file a second amended complaint, the document must be titled "Second  
 18 Amended Complaint." The second amended complaint must contain a short and plain statement  
 19 describing all facts underlying the conduct that constitutes the discrimination Plaintiff alleges. Fed.  
 20 R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). Although the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure adopt a flexible pleading standard,  
 21 Plaintiff still must give the Defendant fair notice of Plaintiff's claims against it and Plaintiff's  
 22 entitlement to relief.

23 Additionally, Plaintiff is advised that if he files a second amended complaint, the Amended  
 24 Complaint (ECF No. 5) no longer serves any function in this case. As such, the second amended  
 25

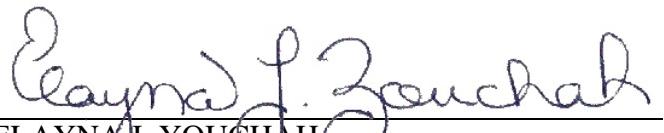
---

26  
 27       <sup>1</sup> "An individual with a disability is defined by the ADA as a person who has a physical or mental impairment  
 28 that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person who has a history or record of such an impairment, or  
 a person who is perceived by others as having such an impairment." <https://www.ada.gov/cguide.htm#anchor62335>

1 complaint must be complete in and of itself without reference to prior pleadings or other documents.  
2 The Court cannot refer to a prior pleading or other documents to make Plaintiff's second amended  
3 complaint complete.

4 IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED that if Plaintiff chooses to file a second amended  
5 complaint, Plaintiff **must file the Second Amended Complaint within 30 days from the date of**  
**this Order. Failure to comply with this Order may result in a recommendation that this action**  
6 **be dismissed with prejudice.**

7  
8 Dated this 15th day of September, 2020.

9  
10   
11 ELAYNA J. YOUCRAH  
12 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
13

14 **NOTICE**

15 Pursuant to Local Rule IB 3-2, any objection to this Finding and Recommendation must be  
16 in writing and filed with the Clerk of the Court within fourteen (14) days. The Supreme Court has  
17 held that the courts of appeal may determine that an appeal has been waived due to the failure to file  
18 objections within the specified time. *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 142 (1985). This circuit has also  
19 held that (1) failure to file objections within the specified time and (2) failure to properly address  
20 and brief the objectionable issues waives the right to appeal the District Court's order and/or appeal  
21 factual issues from the order of the District Court. *Martinez v. Ylst*, 951 F.2d 1153, 1157 (9th Cir.  
22 1991); *Britt v. Simi Valley United Sch. Dist.*, 708 F.2d 452, 454 (9th Cir. 1983).

23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28